The Peoples Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Golden Side.

There is many a rose in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it;
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust never faileth;
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low;
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet, blue sky will still peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted;
There never was a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, so the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life,
A bright and golden filling;
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are prompt and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then bless heaven for the tangled ends
And sit and grieve and wonder.

Miscellaneous.

AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

Beneath the Rolling Waves--Life under Water---Tragedies on the Bottom of the Sea---How the Fishes Look at a Diver---The Story of a Detroit Diver.

It is a strange business, this diving. The danger fascinates some, but the peril is never for a moment lost sight of. I put on the helmet more than ten years ago, and yet I never resume it without a feeling that it may be the last time I shall ever go down. Of course, one has more cofidence after a while, but there is something in being shut up in an armor, weighed down with a hundred pounds, and knowing that a little leak in your life pipe is your death, that no diver can ever get rid of. And I do not know that I should care to banish the feeling, for the sight of the clear blue sky, the genial sun and the face of a fellow man, after long hours with the fishes, makes you feel like one who has suddenly been drawn away from the grasp of death. I have had some narrow escapes while pursuing my strange profession; every diver has them or has been unusually lucky to escape them.

I think the most dangerous place I ever got into was going down to examine the propellor Comet, sunk off Toledo, In working about her bottom, I got my air pipe coiled over a large sliver from the stoven hole, and could not reach it with my hands. Every time I sprang up to remove the hose, my tender would give the "slack" of the line, thus letting me fall back again. He did not understand his duties, and did not know what my signals on the life-line meant. It was two hours and a half before I was relieved, and there wasn't a moment that I was not looking to see the hose cut by the ragged wood. It's a strange feeling you have down there.—You go walking over a vessel, clambering up her sides, peering here and there, and the feeling that you are alone makes you nervous and uneasy.

Sometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly that she stands up on the bottom as trim and as neat as if she rode on the surface. Then you can go down into the cabin, up the shrouds, walk all over her, just as easily as a sailor could if she were still dashing away before the breeze. Only it seems so quiet, so tomb-like; there are no waves down there—only swaying back and forth of the waters and a see-sawing of the ship. You hear nothing from above. The great fishes will come swimming about, rubbing their noses against your glass, and staring with a wondering look into your eyes. The very stillness sometimes gives life a chill. You hear just a moaning, wailing sound, like the last notes of an organ, and you cannot help but think of dead men floating over and around you.

I have been down especially to rescue the bodies of those drowned. About four years ago the propellor Buckeye, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, went down in the river St. Lawrence, in seventy-eight feet of water, and it was known that a mother and child were asleep in their state room at the time of her sinking. The father begged of me and offered me a good deal of money to take out the corpses, and though I dreaded the work, I at last consented. I had been all over the wreck two or three times and knew just where the stateroom was. The door was fast locked, and I waited a good while before bursting it open.

Of course, a dead person couldn't harm you even in broad day, on shore, and with people around you, don't you know that the sight and presence of a dead person brings up solemn thoughts and nervous feelings? I know how they would look, how they would be floating around the room, and if the father hadn't been looking so wretched above, there was no money to tempt me in there. But at last I got a screw-bar from forward, and not letting myself think, gave the light door a blow that stove it in. The water came rushing out, the vessel just then lurched over toward my side, and out they came, the woman first, her eyes wide open and hair trailling behind, and in her left hand she held the hand of the child. I knew how they would look, but I screamed out and jumped back. Her face was fearfully distorted, showing how hard death had been made, and the eyes looked through the green water at me in a way that made my flesh creep. The child had died easily, its little white face giving out no sign of terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the line to them and gave the signal to haul up, and I felt so uneasy that I was not long in following. This is one of the drawbacks to any feeling of curiosity a diver might otherwise have. I never go down the hatchway or the cabin steps without thinking of a dead man floating there. When the Lac la Belle sunk on St. Clair flats the engineer was caught in the rush of waters, and no trace was ever found of his body. His wife came to me, hearing that I was to go down to the wreck, and asked me to find the body if possible. I remembered this when I went down, and went groping through the engine room in momentary expectation of encountering the body. I looked so long without finding it that I got nervous, and had started for the ladder to go up, when I felt something strike my helmet and give way, and a chill went dancing over me as I thought the dead body was at hand. But on reaching up, I found that I had run against the fire hose, the end of which was hanging down, and what I so dreaded was still hidden beyond my sight.

A diver does not like to go down more than a hundred and twenty feet; at that depth the pressure is painful and there is danger of internal injury. I can stay down for five or six hours at a time at a hundred and fifteen or twenty feet and do a good deal of hard work. In the waters of Lake Huron, the diver can see thirty or forty feet away, but the other lakes will screen a vessel not ten feet from you.

Up here you seldom think of accident or death, but a hundred feet of water washing over your head would set you to thinking. A little stoppage of the air pump, a leak in your hose, a careless action on the part of your tender, and the weight of a mountain would press the life out of you before you could make a move.

And you may "foul" your pipe or line yourself, and in your haste bring on what you dread. I often get my hose around a stair or rail, and though I am not called cowardly, and generally release it without much trouble, the bare idea of what a slender thing holds back the clutch of death off my throat, makes a cold sweat start from every pore.

HISTORY OF A WAIF.

An Incident of the Freshet of 1847---An Infant Floating all Night on the Flood--What Became of her.

[From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 12.]

During the great flood of 1847, when the Ohio river so far overleaped the bounds of propriety as to come up to Pearl street, without any invitation a great many dwellings located on the river banks were swept away and came floating down the pitiless tide. Loss of life not unfrequently attended these disasters, as when a family, unconscious of their danger, were asleep in their beds when the water rose about their house, and lifting it from its foundations bore it away amid the darkness and the turbulent flood.

On the left bank of the Ohio at that time, between Marietta and Pomeroy, stood an humble dwelling, occupied by a small farmer and his wife, together with five children, the youngest an infant girl, a little over a year old. The river rose during the night while the family were in bed. The rocking of the house as the surging waters claimed it awoke the inmates, and through great and hasty exertion the farmer was enabled to get all his family, as he supposed, to a place of safety, though he lost everything else. Standing on a little eminence near by, he saw through the gloom of that dreadful night, his house with all its contents yielding itself to the grasping, avaricious flood and float down the river and was soon lost in darkness. He supposed that all were saved; but alas, it was soon discovered that their infant girl was missing.

In the confusion and excitement of the moment the baby was left asleep on its bed, and had been swept away to destruction with the house. Great was the grief of the parents at the loss of their youngest born, and although due efforts were made to learn whether or not she had been rescued, nothing was heard of her, and it was very naturally supposed that she was drowned in the river.

Such, however, was not her fate. A hundred miles below where his dwelling was swept away, some people on the river bank, the next morning saw something peculiar floating down on the current.—They thought it was the form of an infant. A boat was procured, and the object was indeed found to be an infant girl, sleeping calmly and profoundly upon a bed.

She was taken in charge by a family in the vicinity, who took such means as they knew to ascertain to whom the child belonged, but there was no clue to guide them, and soon the little waif that had floated down to them came to be considered as their own child. They adopted her the more readily, perhaps, on account of being themselves without children.

Meanwhile the waif grew into a beautiful girl, and became as dear to her adopted parents as though she was their own. She had mourned for "mamma" a little time, but ere long, all recollection of her early surroundings were but dim and shadowy, and her new home and her new parents became all in all to her.

A few years, and the family moved into Illinois, settling on a farm near Chicago. The man prospered there, and was enabled to give his beautiful Ohio foundling an education fitting her graces of person, her amiability and her virtues. A short time ago her hand was sought in marriage by a worthy young farmer in the vicinity of where she lived, consent obtained, and the happy day appointed. One day the family were in Chicago, purchasing her wedding outfit at a dry goods store, a clerk, who was waiting on them, observed our heroine intently, and seemed singularly affected—so much so as to attract attention.

"Excuse me," he said in some confusion, addressing the young lady, "don't be offended at my staring at you, but the truth is, you are a perfect picture of a sister of mine at home, and I couldn't help thinking you looked just as another sister of mine would have looked, who was swept down the Ohio in a great freshet and lost."

The words attracted the attention of the young lady's adopted parents. The resemblance spoken of, and the incident of the freshet taken in conjuction, could hardly have failed to do that. Explanations followed, and it was pretty satisfactorily concluded that the clerk and the young lady were brother and sister, as indeed was afterwards proved to be the case.

Her parents too had emigrated to Illinois, and lived not far from her own home. The families were brought together, and what was before believed to be true was established beyond question when the bed on which the child was found was produced and the garments she wore; for what housewife wouldn't recognize one of her own beds, and what mother would not remember the garments worn by her favorite baby?

There is a little more to tell. Our heroine was married to the husband of her choice last week, and had the satisfaction of having her own as well as her adopted parents at the wedding.

The Mississippi Steamboat Riot.

SIX MEN KILLED—NEARLY ALL THE RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Rock Island, Ill., (July 29,) Correspondence Chicago Republican.

A horrible affray occured on the steamer Dubuque, after leaving this city this forenoon, which terminated in the killing of two negroes (deck hands) and one raftsman, and the badly wounding of two or three others. As near as I can learn, the trouble orignated as follows: Fifty raftsmen came on board the boat at Davenport, and the clerk ordered two of the negro deck hands to stand guard at the gangway while he assorted the deck from the cabin passengers, and not to allow any one to pass without his permission. One of the raftsmen tried to pass the guard and make his way to the cabin, when the deck hands ordered him back until his ticket was examined by the clerk. He, not liking this, commenced pitching into the deck hands, who got the best of him, when the raftsmen, to the number of over one hundred, came to his rescue, stabbing and beating the two deck hands until about dead, threw them into the river and made an assault on the rest of the deck hands, succeeding in killing three more of them, and throwing their bodies into the river. One of the raftsmen was also killed in the melee, making six in all killed.

As soon as Hampton was reached, Captain Rhodes landed the boat, when the raftsmen drove the deck crew ashore, injuring several of them with stones. As soon as it was over, they went aboard the boat and ordered the Captain to proceed up the river or they would burn his boat. He being in their power, and fearing they would carry their threat into execution, headed the boat up stream, and in the meantime telegraphed to the Sheriff here, who chartered an extra train and left with a large force of men well-armed.—They overtook the boat at Clinton, and immediately took possession of her and started for this city.

On their arrival here there were five thousand people on the levee. A line was formed and forty-two of the men recognized by the crew of the boat were taken to jail, accompanied by a strong guard.

The city is full of raftsmen who came ashore; but an extra force of policemen has been stationed about the city, and it is thought all will be quiet to-night. An examination will probably take place to-morrow. There are men on the lookout for the dead bodies thrown from the boat into the river.

The Suez Canal and the Restoration of Palestine.

The last number of the Jewish Messenger notices appropriately the work of the construction of the Suez Canal, and sees in it an advanced step toward the restoration of Palestine. After referring to the Atlantic Telegraph, the Pacific railroad, the tunnel through the Alps, and other memorable works of this day and generation, the Messenger says that in overcoming the most serious natural obstacles, in creating vast towns of workmen to do the manual labor of years recalling the times of the Pharoahs, when the myriads of Israelite slaves built pyramids and cities to the glory of Egyptian dynasty, in consummating upon that important point of contact between European and Asiatic streams of population the highest engineering skill of this generation to co-operate in opening the new route to the Indies ... connecting the first step toward the regeneration of Egypt, the development of its marvelous resources, and its re-establishment as a great kingdom—the Suez canal belittles even the great works of this generation.

The paper then continues with reference to the restoration of Palestine.

Is it irrational to connect this extraordinary event with the future of Palestine?

Is it becoming fashionable to deride as childish and insincere, the hopes and prayers for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, the rehabilation of Palestine. We are among those who cherish an abiding faith in the realization of the prophetic word that "Lord will return unto Zion," and dare to avow our belief that this very opening of the Suez canal is another step toward the fulfilment of the inspired promise.

It is unfortunate that Jewish opinion is too often misconceived on this point.

If a few demand the abolition of prayers, reciting the Almighty's promise to re-establish the Jewish people in their own land, and charge that those who still believe in such restoration cannot be faithful citizens or subjects of the country of their birth or adoption, we fail to discern the inconsistency of praying that the Temple may be rebuilt and yet maintaining unquestioned allegiance to America our "fatherland."

The fact that Israelites are becoming influential in commerce and politics must not mislead. If every Jew in America resolve not to return to Palestine, there are six or seven millions of our co-religionists left to colonize the Holy Land and a goodly proportion of these—natives of Poland, Hungary, Russia, the Danubian principalities, North Africa—would be willing to emigrate when Syria shall once more flourish and the resources of the earth be developed.

And it is a firm article of faith with most Israelites that the Messiah *will* appear and the Holy Land be re-established.

In God's own time will this come to pass. We who write and you who read this may not enjoy the happiness of witnessing this consummation, but that the prayer for Jerusalem restored is no mechanical, no insincere aspiration, none ought to doubt who know the fealty of Israel.

"The highway through the wilderness" is progressing more steadily and surely than we may recognize—such is our limited vision; but does not the concentration of the world's thoughts on the land of Egypt, from which the children of Israel were saved from bondage to pass over the Red Sea to liberty, justify the enthusiasm some Hebrews will at least manifest for the Holy Land—the spot consecrated by their ancient glory and suffering.

In spite of the indifference and lethargy of very many Israelites, and the tendency towards materialism displayed by others, there is still an undertone of love for the Holy Land which, dormant today, needs but the impulse to be aroused into action. That impetus may be given much sooner than the skeptics of to-day would credit. Events are pointing towards it. This generation may not participate in the return to Palestine, and yet it is possible.

Foiled by a Woman---A Detective's Story.

'Madame it is my duty to arrest you!'

'You dare not?'

The lips were white with passion rather than fear, and the lady stood before me like a lioness at bay. Even then I could not help but note the splendid beauty of this grand lady. Tall and slender, eyes black and flashing—almost lurid now—the spectacle she presented, standing there in the middle of the apartment, was more the appearance of a queen than of a hunted criminal.

'I must,' I replied, 'I do not doubt your innocence. Looking into your face, it is strange that any one could couple it with guilt; but I am constrained to do my duty, madame, however inimical it may be to my feelings.'

'Will you allow me to change my dress?' she said in a tone almost pleasant. The hard lines around the mouth had relaxed and the passionate glow on the face gave way to a pleasant smile.

'Certainly, I will wait for you here.'

'I wish also to send a messenger for a friend; will you permit him to pass?'

'Certainly.'

This was my first interview with Eugenia Cornille. I had seen her for months, the leador of our gayest and most fashionable society. In her splendid mansion she dispensed the most profuse and elegant hospitality.

A Spanish lady—a widow she had represented herself—and had been a resident here almost a year. No one ever suspected her of being aught than what she seemed, until one day I was ordered to arrest her as a murderess.

It was now alleged, said Mr. F., that this young beauty was no other than the woman who had poisoned her husband in Havana, and decoyed all his wealth. An immense reward was offered for her apprehension; and the circumstances that had come to our knowledge pointed her out beyond all doubt as the person we were in search of. Yet the person who recognized her the evening before at the theatre advised us to be careful lest she should escape us. I laughed at the idea. M. I. and myself were surely sufficient to arrest a lady. We were old enough in the ways of cunning to defeat any such attempt. When the lady left me I stepped to the window, and said to Mr. I., who was waiting at the door:

'The lady desires to send a messenger for a friend; suffer him to pass.'

Almost the same instant the door of the apartment the lady had entered opened, and a youth—apparently a mulatto boy—came out and passed hurriedly through the room into the hall, and from thence into the street. It was no doubt, the messenger, I thought, and I picked up a book and commenced reading. Nearly an hour passed, and still the lady did not make her appearance, nor did the boy return. The friend she sent for must live at some distance, I thought, or the lady is unusually careful about her toilet; and so another hour went by. At last I grew impatient, and knocked at the door.

'Madame I can wait no longer.'

There was no reply. I knocked repeatedly, and at last determined to force an entrance. Strange fears harassed me; I began to suspect I knew not what. It took but a moment to drive in the door, and once in the apartment the mystery was revealed. The robes of the lady lay upon the floor, and scattered over the room were suits of boys' wearing apparel, similar to that worn by the mulatto boy. On the table was a cosmetic that would stain the skin to a light delicate brown.

I was foiled for a surety; the lady had escaped in the disguise of a messenger. I should have detected the ruse; I felt humiliated and determined to redress my error. I knew she would not remain in the city an hour longer than she could get away. I hurried to her banker's but found that she had drawn the amount due her an hour before.

'Who presented the check?' I asked of the clerk.

'A mulatto boy. It was made payable to bearer.'

There was yet a chance. The French steamer left within an hour; it was possible she would seek that means of escape. I jumped into a cab and arrived there ten minutes before she left the wharf—just in time to assist an aged, decrepid gentleman into the cabin. There were few passengers; none of them answered the discription of the person I sought. I stood on the wharf watching the receding vessel until it disappeared. I was in the act of turning away when a hackman approached me with the remark:

'Mr. F., did you see that old man on board; He has a long, white beard, and hair that falls on his shoulders.'

'Yes.'

'Well, there's something curious about him.'

'Why?'

'Why, sir, when he got into my carriage he was a mulatto boy, and when he got out he was an old man.'

I will not repeat the expression I used then—it was neither refined nor polite—for I knew the vessel would be far out to sea before she could be overtaken. I was foiled by a woman. Nor could I help rejoicing, now that the chase was over, that she had escaped.

Innocent or guilty, there was a charm about her none could resist. The spell of her wondrous beauty affected all who approached her. It lingers in my memory yet; and I could not have the stain of her blood upon my concience.

A Windfall.

We have just heard of a rather romantic story, which has transpired in this city, the truth of which we can vouch for, notwithstanding its sensational proclivities. A few years since, a girl living as a domestic in an aristocratic and wealthy family of Liverpool, England, won the affections of the son of the family. The young man became smitten of his inamorata, and resolved to marry her. When he made his intentions known to his parents, serious opposition was manifested. The girl, although a good one, virtuous and honest, was not in keeping with the family standing in society. To marry such a one was considered a disgrace in England, especially when the family of the young man is of the highest blood. Notwithstanding all this, the young man cast aside all family ties, and married the poor girl of his affections, who was only a servant in his father's house. The result was, that the boy was driven from the paternal roof, and took up his humble abode with his wife. They lived together in peace and happiness a long while. A son was born out of this marriage. Finally the husband of the girl was taken sick with that terrible disease, consumption, and died leaving the girl a widow, with her child. During the illness of her husband, the latter received kind considerations at the hands of his parents, although they never, in person, visited him. Soon after the death of her husband the widow and child came to this country with her father and mother. They setteled in Albany. The father and mother took up a home for themselves, while the widow went out to service in a well-known family living on Washington avenue. She had been there for a long time and was honored by her employers. Last week she received a letter announcing the fact that the whole of the estate of her husband's father, amounting to £500,000, had been bequeathed to her son. Arrangements were at once perfected, and on Wednesday last the servant, accompanied by her father, sailed from New York for Liverpool, to look after the fortune coming to them.—*Albany Knickerbocker, 21st.*

A Lean Horse made Fat.

Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual food has been unground grain and hay, a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or, the meal of barley oats, and corn, in equal quantities, may be first procured, and one fourth part of the oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture, three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be increased till he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick the manger for more. —*Mass. Ploughman.*

Dark Stables.

Disease of the eye in horses may in many cases be traced to the wretched custom of confining animals in dark stables. Any one who has been for some time in a dark room, knows what the effect is of coming suddenly into the bright sunlight. The horse is no less sensitive. Bring him suddenly out and you notice that he stumbles against almost everything that is in his way, and steps with the utmost uncertainty. This blundering is not the fault of the poor beast, but of his owner. The eye must gradually become accustomed to the change. The effect of the common mode of treatment cannot fail eventually to be disastrous to the eyesight. The detention in dark stables must have a deleterious influence upon the optic nerve, by weakening it. The retina feels it also. Objects are reflected upon a dull surface and they are not clearly discerned. The master wonders what is the matter. His horse used to be sure footed, but now he stumbles entirely two frequent for his credit in the market. He used to be very gentle and could be warranted as altogether safe, but now he shies so abominably that several times he has very nearly upset the carriage, and the ladies of the house are afraid of him. He is loosing character and rapidly getting a bad name, when the poor brute is as deserving of confidence as ever. The animal would in fact be safer with absolute blindness than with imperfect vision, for it is constantly alarmed with by objects which are seen indistinctly, whereas in the former case it trusts entirely to the bridle. Farmers will do well to make note and let their horses have light.

According to Pliny, fire was a long time unknown to the ancient Egyptians, and when Exodus (the celebrated astronomer) showed it them they were absolutely in rapture. The Persians, Phœnecians, Greeks and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanion, Mola, Plutarch, and other ancients speak of nations, who at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had just learned it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern nations. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs when they saw it on the desert of Magallan, in one of their islands. At first they believed it was some kind of an animal that fixed to and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Phillipine and Canary Islands were formerly equally ignorant. Africa presents, even in our own day, nations in this deplorable state.

Agriculturists in California are turning their attention to the raising of opium. The poppy plant, it is found will grow there almost without cultivation, and the gathering of the juice of the heads, of which opium consists, is as simple an operation as the making of maple sugar. Raw opium is worth about $20 a pound. It will be seen that the pecuniary indinements to embark in the business are very great. But then comes up the moral question involved in it. The principal use of the drug is that of producing intoxication, and the chief market for it is China, where it is as great a scourge as whiskey is here. Would the money made out of the insane appetite of the miserable Chinese opium-eaters and smokers be such as a decent man would like to pocket?

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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

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Death of Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson.

We chronicle the death of this distinguished divine with feelings of sincere regret. Occupying the highest ecclesiastical position in the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, his demise has naturally spread a gloom over the community, in whose midst he had so long labored with fidelity, with zeal and with great earnestness. The children and youth standing around his open grave, most of whom had been baptized and confirmed by him, and who had so long enjoyed his religious instructions, both publicly and in classes, and the older portion of this whole community, who for twenty consecutive years had heard his powerful pulpit appeals, gave plain demonstration that their hearts were throbbing heavily at the portals of his open tomb.

That eloquent voice was hushed, and the manly form which had so often stood by the graves of our kindred when committed to their mother earth, announcing to the sorrow-stricken hearts of the mourners, the glorious promises which our most holy religion has vouchsafed to us, of life and happiness beyond the grave, was in its turn to be deposited in its last resting place, to await the summons to the sleeper, to come forth; and having laid aside the corruptible vestments of the flesh, and clothed in garments of light and immortality, to inherit eternal life at the right hand of God, forever.

The deceased had but recently returned from Europe, whither he had gone as a member of the General Synod.

He was advised by the physicians whom he there consulted, to hasten his return lest an incurable malady, disease of the heart, under which he was laboring, might prevent him from reaching his home and family. Following their counsel, he took an early passage in a steamer, and succeeded in reaching his much-loved Salem, well assured that his days on earth were numbered. His son, aided by other members of the medical profession, rendered him all the aid that scientific skill and knowledge could suggest; but the inexorable decree against all of mortal birth must be fulfilled, and on Saturday evening last, the golden thread of life was loosed, and his long and useful earthly career was ended. He was born in Christiansfeld, Denmark, September 15th, 1805, and came to this country in 1829. After having filled all the minor positions to which he was called acceptably, he rose to a bishopric in the church.

The enumeration of all the sources of Bishop BAHNSON'S power, on our part, would be essentially defective. Neither energy, nor eloquence, nor talents, nor style, nor the most genuine sincerity and self-devotedness, nor all these united, would have enabled him to mould the religious character of those who enjoyed his ministrations. The secret lies deeper,—though not very deep. It consisted in the nature of the theology he taught—in its perfect simplicity and universal application. His many sermons were but variations on the two great cardinal points of christian faith,—that man is guilty and may obtain forgiveness,—he is immortal and must ripen here for endless weal or woe hereafter. Expanded into innumerable forms and diversified by varied illustrations, these two essential principles were ever in his heart and on his tongue. Let who would invoke poetry to embellish the Christian system, or philosophy to explore its depths, from his lips it was delivered as an awful and urgent summons to repent, to believe, and to obey.

He was thoroughly and continually in earnest, and, therefore, possessed that tension of soul which admitted neither of lassitude nor relaxation. His was, therefore, precisely that state of mind in which alone, eloquence properly so called, can be engendered, and a moral and intellectual sovereignty won. His sermons possessed the peculiar and powerful charm of giving utterance to the most profound affections, in grave, strong but simple language, and indicated a rare subjection of an intellect of no common vigor to a spirit at once elevated and subdued by devout contemplation and fervent piety.

His funeral obsequies were solemn and impressive. The shades of evening were already falling when the procession reached the grave yard. Amidst an immense concourse of sympathizing friends, all that was mortal of our lamented Bishop, was committed to the tomb.

HON. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, died at his residence in that State, last Saturday.

Incidents of Travel in Europe by a Salemite.

With feelings of more than ordinary pleasure, we grasped by the hand and bade welcome to our friend and former townsman, Mr. Massah Warner, who had returned after a prolonged absence, on a visit to his native place. It was only after some little persuasion, owing to the natural modesty of his disposition, that we could secure his consent to rehearse some of the more interesting portions of his sojourn and rambles in Europe, whither he had gone to perfect his musical education.

Having taken passage at New York on board of one of the regular steamers, he was gratified to learn on reaching Southampton, that the war between Prussia and Austria had been brought to a close. He therefore, passed over to the Continent, and after a short sojourn with his former musical preceptor, under whom he had studied in America, but now a resident of the city of Brunswick, he visited Berlin, more particularly to witness the public festivities and demonstrations indulged in on the return home of the troops from the scenes of the recent terrible conflict with Austria, in which Prussia had been involved. He represents the display on this occasion as wonderful, and the military music grand almost beyond conception. On the first day, the whole royal family appeared on the ground. The king of Prussia, a man possessed of a fine, soldierly bearing, and the crown-prince, both on horseback reviewed the troops. At the close of the second day's proceedings, religious services were held, during which the whole royal court were present, occupying seats on a magnificently decorated rostrum. The heavy masses of soldiery, in their handsome uniforms, the brilliant orders which decked the officers, the gay caparison of the horses, but above all, the wonderful efficiency in drill and regularity of movement on the part of both the infantry and cavalry squadrons, were dazzling and astounding, especially to eyes hitherto unaccustomed to spectacles of such grand and imposing military displays. From Berlin, our friend went to Dresden and Leipsic. The location of the first of the latter named cities on the Elbe, and the appearance of the castle, church, theatre, and the picture gallery, embraced in one view, present to the eye of the American visitor a display of architectural beauty and magnificence unlike anything to be seen in his own country.

With the intention of studying during the winter in Basle, Switzerland, under the celebrated Dr. Hans von Buehlow, the greatest classical pianist in Europe, as his preceptor, Mr. Warner passed through Cologne, visiting the magnificent Cathedral in that city, through Bonn, the birthplace of the great Bethoven, to whom a monument has been erected in the Cathedral place, thence up the storied Rhine, passing through interesting old towns, and viewing the vine-clad hills, the beautiful natural scenery and classical ruins, strown along the banks of this world-renowned river. Making a short detour, for the purpose of closer inspection, he was particularly interested in the famous old castle of Heidelberg, on the river Neckar. Perched upon an eminence, it looms up high above the old city, and there is revealed to the eye from the lofty summit of this pile of beautiful ruins a sight which once beheld, can scarcely again pass out of the memory.

Gazing to the West, the eye follows the course of this classical river of the German Fatherland, flowing through an immense plain dotted over with numerous villages and towns, and revealing in its course a wealth of beauty and loveliness and poetic associations of which no other stream can boast.

Having reached Basle, our piquantly descriptive friend says, he can never forget his first interview with Dr. von Buehlow, under whose instructions the winter was spent. The picture drawn of the eminent composer represents him as rather diminutive in size, and from the extreme delicacy of his hand, it would seem at first blush, without ocular demonstration, that it might be impossible for him to give the magnificent effect to his performances, which have gained for him so distinguished a reputation. This illusion vanishes, however, immediately on witnessing the marvellous skill and power of his execution. His great distinguishing characteristic, however, next to his proficiency and science both as player and composer, is his wonderful musical memory. It is this astonishing gift which enables him to render everything without reference to notes during his performances, and he has even in time directed an opera entirely from recollection.

With the return of spring, our zealous musical devotee visited Paris, during the time of the great Exposition, spending three months in that gay capital of the French. With the magnificence of the building and the grand success of the exhibition, the reading public is already familiar. Music being the distinguishing specialty of our friend, led him to a close scrutiny of the various styles of pianos on exhibition, in the exposition universelle.—He found instruments on hand from all parts of Europe, the United States and even South America. He was greatly amused by the efforts of all the parties representing the numberless instruments and especially by the untiring exertions of a very fat lady to bring those in her charge into a fair share of the public notice. She seemed desperately bent upon not only asserting woman's right, but woman's might also in the premises, and thumped and thrummed away to the astonishment of all the beholders. Another grand Parisian sight was the military display of the French troops, given by the Emperor for the benefit of the crowned heads in attendance, and especially the Sultan of Turkey, the latter riding with the Imperial Guards, seated on a magnificent Arab steed. The most striking portion of the dress of his highness, the Sultan, was a cap of crimson velvet, and a military frock-coat literally covered with embroidery work of gold. The lines formed by the soldiery extended for miles, and as a military pageant in time of peace, surpassed anything ever before witnessed in Europe.

Our friend, Warner, who had not cast off his impressions of the sanctity of the Sabbath as regarded in America, viewed with surprise the utter and entire public desecration of the holy day in the French capital. Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt, escorted by troops and followed by an immense throng of both sexes and all ages and conditions of the population and visiting strangers passed along the Champ Elysees to the Bois de Boulogne to witness the great races which were there held on Sunday. There were carriages and conveyances blocking up the street from the splendid imperial turn-out down to the two-wheeled concerns and dog carts.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A LARGE TREE.—A friend informs us that there is a Black Walnut tree on the land of W. H. Jones, in the north-eastern part of this county, measuring as follows: Trunk, one foot from the ground, 6 feet in circumference; 8 feet from ground, 9 feet in circumference. Its branches spread over a space of 70 feet in diameter.

☞ A "fast freight train," has been started on the N. C. Railroad, leaving Charlotte at 7 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Raleigh at 8 o'clock in the evening. Returning, leaves Raleigh at 7 o'clock A. M. and arriving at Charlotte at 8 P. M. It carries a coach for the accommodation of passengers.

THANKS.—We tender our thanks to the Executive Committee for a ticket admitting us as an Annual Member of the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

☞ Last week we published the report of the President of N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., and this week we present the Chief Engineer's Report.

☞ Continuation of the Resources of North Carolina, crowded out. Shall appear next week.

State Fair Items.

We clip from the Raleigh *Standard* the following interesting articles in connection with the State Fair:—

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society met in Raleigh on Wednesday morning, Sept. 8th. They made some changes in regard to membership and admission tickets, and adopted several new premiums.

A life or annual member has the privilege of taking into the Fair his wife, unmarried daughters and other children under twelve years of age; also the driver of his private carriage. Vehicles are to be admitted free of charge.

It was resolved to offer a $10 premium for the best fruit drying machine, a 10 dollar premium for the best bale of cotton, and premiums of the same value and on the same conditions and terms, for trial of speed, mile heats, best 3 in 5, as are published in the premium list for half mile heats.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, respectfully request the various papers of the State to announce, that special premiums will be given for products, machines or other articles not mentioned in the published list, which are deemed worthy. They invite people everywhere to bring whatever they may wish to exhibit, the desire of the Committee being to encourage every material interest of the State.

The *Standard* says: It is understood the proposition to hold a musical festival in this city during Fair Week meets with general favor, and will come off.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* has recovered so far from the ravages of the late fire as to be enabled to issue a half sheet, with the promise that in a few days it will appear as usual.

The Border Agricultural Fair, as it is called, will be held at Danville on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October.

Slight earthquakes felt throughout the Pacific coast.

A bottle was found containing many details of Sir John Franklin's arctic exploration. Sir John died June 11th, 1847.

HURRICANE.—On the night of the 8th inst., a severe storm extended throughout New England, blowing down church steeples, chimneys, trees, and unroofing houses. The gale raged fearfully along the coast doing considerable damage among the shipping.

Chief Engineer's Report.

SALEM, N. C., JULY 4th, 1869.

EDWARD BELO, ESQ.,
President North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Sir:—

The following report of the engineering department, in which is embodied the progress and condition of the work, is respectfully submitted for the information of the Directory and the Stockholders assembled.

At your General Meeting of July 23d, 1868, the road was located from Salem to its intersection with the North Carolina Rail Road, about three miles West of Greensboro'.

A description of the route was submitted at that time by your Chief Engineer, in his report of that date, and an estimate of its probable cost, exclusive of rolling stock, given.—Upon a more careful examination of some portions of the line, slight changes have been made which resulted materially in diminishing the graduation at these points.

Most of these changes were anticipated by your former Chief Engineer, and alluded to in his report; but they were not made in time for your meeting in July of last year. The first of those changes of location occurs in the neighborhood of the North Carolina Rail Road. The line, as at present located, instead of running in front of the Button Factory, in Guilford County, intersects the said rail road about one-half mile nearer Greensboro,' and opposite Nathan Hiatt's.

From thence it runs to the rear or north of the Button Factory; thence, keeping the ridge, about half mile, dividing the waters of North and South Buffalo, and crosses the latter stream at the same point as the original location; thence bearing a little North of the first line, and keeping farther up the slopes of South Buffalo, connects with the old location a little West of Joshua Lindley's Nursery.

The next change is at the head of the grade, before its descent to the North Fork of Deep River. Here the line, instead of running north of Whiteheart's, leaves the original location, opposite Edwards', and runs to the south of Whiteheart's and in front of his dwelling, and joins the first location between Whiteheart's and Mrs. Brown's. All of these alterations are in Guilford County. The other, and last change, is in Forsyth, and commences nearly two miles East of Salem. Here the line crosses Brushy Fork Creek a little higher up that stream, and about one-quarter of a mile below the Brushy Fork Mill. It then crosses the ridge between Brushy Fork and Bath Branch, with a cut of 39 feet; thence across Bath Branch on a 4° curve; crosses Belew's Creek road about two hundred feet nearer Salem than the old line; thence to the rear of Mr. Augustus Fogle's, and terminates about 1200 feet West of his house.

Assuming, for comparison, that embankments are to be made on both lines where these changes have been effected, and where perishable structures were estimated for on the original line, there will be a saving of 150,000 cubic yards.—Over 100,000 cubic yards of this amount occurs in the change next to Salem and Winston.

In the first location, Bath Branch was crossed with an elevation of 77 feet, and with about 900 feet of wooden trestlework, averaging 52 feet in height. It is now crossed with an elevation of 63 feet, with no perishable structure, and much cheaper. At Brushy Fork, the crossing, although higher than the original one, yet is much narrower and a cheaper line.

Upon a careful calculation of the cost of various structures, it has been decided to cross this creek with a wrought iron trestle, as it has been found that that kind of a crossing is decidedly the cheapest, having a due regard to permanency. It will be about 320 feet in length of 32 feet spans, with an average height of 45 feet. It's estimated cost, including masonry, is about $14,000.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held on the 23rd July, 1868, a resolution was passed that "the depot for the towns of Winston and Salem be located at a point as near the dividing line between said towns, on the East side thereof, as may be practicable, and, in no event to be farther south from said dividing line than the Belew's Creek road, nor farther north than the dividing line."

The present location does not comply with that resolution; for a depot at the point designated in the resolution on this, as well as the other location, would be in a deep cut and an awkward place for wagons and other vehicles.

By extending the line, or rather the location for the depot, about 275 yards north of the dividing line of Winston and Salem, a very fair site is obtained for depot purposes. There will be but little grading in comparison with the other point selected, and the warehouse would be on a straight line. Any point on this new location, South of the dividing line between the two towns, would not be as eligible a site for a warehouse, the cutting is much heavier, not accessible for vehicles, and the alignment unfavorable.

In view of the diminished cost of this line, which is about $16,000 over and above the first one, and its better adaptation for depot purposes, it is unhesitatingly recommended for construction.

It having been decided that the building of the road from Salem to Greensboro' should be accomplished by the company and not let out to contract, preparations were made early last fall with that view,—the necessary equipment purchased, and santies erected to commence grading in Forsyth County. As it requires time to organize for such an enterprise, it was late in the fall before active field operations were commenced.—Still there was some little grading done before the end of the year.

In March last, arrangements were perfected to commence operations in Guilford County, and before the 1st of April there was some little grading done on this portion of the line.—Dr. NERIUS MENDENHALL was appointed Assistant Engineer, and he has that portion of the work under his immediate charge. It gives me pleasure to add that he has executed his duties faithfully and intelligently. His residency extends from the Forsyth County line to Greensboro.

The total amount of work done on the 1st day of July, is as follows:

Excavation and Embankment,	267,852	cubic yards.
Masonry in dry stone drains,	569	" "
Paving " " "	210	" "
Trestlework,	81	running feet.

There is yet remaining to be done:

Excavation and Embankment,	532,748	cubic yards.
Masonry,	2,549	" "
Paving,	220	" "
Trestlework,	150	running feet.

Of these quantities there is yet to do in Guilford County:

Excavation and Embankment,	174,510	cubic yards.
Masonry,	1,718	" "
Paving,	200	" "

In Forsyth County:

Excavation and Embankment,	358,238	cubic yards.
Masonry,	831	" "
Paving,	20	" "

There has been done on the entire line about 33⅓ per cent. of the graduation, 22 per cent. of masonry, and 49 per cent. of paving.

There remains to do in Guilford County, 66⅔ per cent. of graduation, 100 per cent. of masonry, and 100 per cent. of paving.

In Forsyth County, 66⅔ per cent. of graduation, 51 per cent. of masonry, and 9 per cent. of paving.

That portion of the line known as the Kernersville work, it done to the amount of $3,190 65, and is about one-third of that work.

The heaviest portion of the graduation is within six miles of Salem, and embraces about 54 per cent. of the entire grading.

The total cost of the work done on the 1st day of July, 1869, at engineer's estimates, is $44,270 05. The total amount actually expended up to that date, including labor, provisions, material, mules, horses, carts, wagons, harness, shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, overseer's wages, building shanties, and indeed everything necessary to carry on the work, exclusive of engineering expenses, salary of President and Treasurer, is $62,477 53.

The value of stock and provisions and material on hand, 1st day of July, equals $28,107 48.

The above exhibit shows a saving of $10,000 to the Company, in not letting the work out. It is gratifying then to believe that the work is being done within the original estimates. So far but little solid rock has been encountered in the roadbed. Loose rock, and not very much of that, has been met with in some of the excavations; it has been readily removed with picks, and occasionally a blast or two. Indeed I know of no road of the same length and occupying so elevated a country, and so distant from tide-water, outside a pine region, and where a portion of the grading is as heavy as it is, where so little solid rock is encountered in the road-bed.

At Walker's Creek as little trestlework will be put up as will suffice to pass the water. At Deep River and South Buffalo, stone culverts will be built and embankments carried over them.

The report of your former Chief Engineer, submitted the 23rd day of July, 1868, gave as the probable cost of the road from Salem to Greensboro,' $418,000. That estimate was based upon a rail of 45 pounds weight to the running yard, and the ordinary small chairs, and did not include the cost of the iron for the three miles West of Greensboro', as it was thought at that time, arrangements might be made with the North Carolina Rail Road Company to use their track from the Button Factory to Greensboro. Since that time, negotiations are pending with that company, by which this company will have an independent track by widening out their excavations and embankments, and sufficient ground given for depot purposes.

A good deal of trestle-work having been dispensed with, and embankments substituted, and expecting to use a heavier rail, (50lbs to the yard) and better chairs than were at first calculated for, a revision of the former estimated cost of the line is respectfully given:

Graduation, including rock, solid, soft and stratified, and common earth,	$129,090
Masonry,	13,500
Trestle-work,	15,000
Warehouses and Waterstations,	12,400
Superstructure, including iron, chairs, spikes, cross-ties, casting, track laying and cattle guards,	292,000
Engineering expenses, land damages, and per centage for unforeseen contingencies,	38,010
Total cost, less rolling stock,	$500,000

The total distance from Salem and Winston to Greensboro', is 28.76 miles; 18.89 miles of this is straight and 9.87 is curved. The total curvation equals 1360°. Total ascent, going West from Greensboro', is 593 feet. Total fall, West from Greensboro', equals 560 feet.

Having given, as far as I was able, the condition of the work, it might be expected by some to state the time the road will be completed to Salem. Were it not almost proverbial that railroads are not built at the appointed time, and generally not within the original estimates, I should approach this part of the subject with less timidity. But there are so many contingencies to guard against, which cannot be foreseen, and the other fact too often overlooked by outsiders, that engineers are not infallible, that I hesitate to fix the time, for fear that my prediction will share the fate of all others. This much, however, it is hoped will suffice for those who are solicitous as to the day of completion: that, if "all things work together for good," the rails will be laid as near to "the dividing line of Winston and Salem on or before" the next annual meeting of the stockholders, as your engineer can calculate, with the present lights before him.

How far West of that point the road will extend, or what progress will be made in that quarter, depends, I imagine, in a very great degree, upon the exertions of the counties and people along the line to Mount Airy and up the Valley of the Yadkin.

The State has granted a most liberal charter to the company, in lending its aid to the amount of $20,000 per mile, when certain provisions of that charter are complied with; and so far as a portion of the route is concerned, has been complied with.

To discuss, in this age and day, the advantages of a Rail Road, would seem like a waste of words; and more especially so to discant on the benefits to accrue from the construction of one through a section of country that heretofore has been deprived of those benefits.

It is an admitted fact, that the building of the railroad in the Western States was what gave immigration, wealth and prosperity to those States. Their construction has enabled them to outstrip the older ones in all that pertains to the wealth of a State. Railroads are the arteries of trade, and the very life blood of a country. No one, then, who has any real estate, but who would like exceedingly well to see a rail road enter his lands, for their value would be greatly enhanced thereby, and it would enable him to dispose of his surplus lands upon advantageous terms; which, without the road, would remain upon his hands a profitless and barren piece of property.

Parties then, who desire to receive this aid from the State, and who wish this enterprise well, must *act* well. They must be keenly alive to their interest, their children's, and the prosperity of the old State that is reaching out its strong arm to help her children.

That North Carolina will emerge from her present condition, if she can but build her projected rail roads, no one can deny. True, her taxes, for a while, will be heavy; but when the roads are completed, immigration will flow in; the population will be doubled and trebled; agriculture will flourish, and along with it every other interest, and in the end taxes be lighter.

Well may it be affirmed, that the aid the State gives her rail roads now is but casting bread upon the waters. It will return to her after many days.

It is hoped that the impetus given to rail roads in this State, will cause her 'ere long, to take her stand side by side with her most favored sisters.

In by gone days, North Carolina, for integrity of purpose, for downright plain honest dealings of her people, for the faithful performances of all her obligations as a State, she stood among the foremost. May she never cease to be such in the future; but may she have coupled with it all, an energy and a will of her people that will develope her resources to the good of her sons and daughters, and the country generally. That she can do all this, no one can deny.

If the people along the line of this road will but step forward and take a deep and lively interest in the enterprise, and subscribe individually and in their corporate capacity, both in money and in lands, and thereby evince, by their acts, that they appreciate the liberal charter which has been offered them, then will it be a step in the right direction, and will open a country that heretofore has been in the background,—literally in the backwoods. Let the old State bear no longer the sobriquet of "Rip Van Winkle," henceforth, let her be wide awake, and with argus vigilance watch her interests, and not cease her efforts, till the sound of the steam whistle shall carry prosperity, content and happiness to the very doors of her children.

When that time comes, and come it must, North Carolina, although the senior of some of the States, will move in the march of improvement and everything else that invites to her interest and well-being, with the agility of her younger sisters.

Then, if these counties along the route of this work, from Salem to Mt. Airy and up the valley of the Yadkin, wish to avail themselves of the aid the State has proffered, and desire no longer to be in the background, and be *kept there*, now is the time for them to step forward, and show by their acts, that for the future they will be governed by a *determined will* and an *unbounded energy* to push this enterprise through.

It is for them to decide; the prize is assuredly within their grasp; they have only to reach forth to clutch it.

Very Respectfully,

ROGER P. ATKINSON, *Chief Engineer.*

Lenoir County Prisoners.

An interesting and most important trial has just been concluded in Newbern, before His Honor Judge Thomas, involving the lives and reputation of a large number of citizens of Lenoir and Jones counties. Our readers will remember that that section of the State has been the scene of many outrages and atrocities since the surrender of the Confederate armies. First came the murder of Col. Nethercutt, who had been a gallant Confederate soldier; Foscue's whole family were slain; John Miller and wife were brutally murdered, and the person of a respectable lady was violated. The perpetrators of this latter outrage was taken from jail and, it is believed, lynched. Retaliation begat retaliation. Other murders were committed, stores were plundered and burnt, horses were stolen, &c., &c., showing the danger of resorting to any but legal measures even in the most extreme cases.

Detectives have been employed who traced these retaliatory and late outrages to an organization called the "Constitutional Union Guard," commonly known as the "Ku Klux Klan." Several members of this organization, who had been engaged in these retaliatory outrages, turned States evidence and exposed all the workings and objects of the Guard. From these disclosures, if the evidence be reliable the organization is subversive to all law and order, all sound morality, and deserves the severest reprehension of every citizen. Assassinations of individuals were not only ordered by the General, and executed by its members, but its members, were under solemn obligations to secure the acquittal of the offenders by perjury. We repeat that such an organization deserves the severest reprehension of every good citizen, and that it is the duty of all men to break it up and destroy it. We hope the investigation recently had before Judge Thomas, and the committal of the arrested parties will have that effect However aggrieved men may be they must be taught that the peace and good order of society demand that they confine themselves strictly to legal means of redress—that to act otherwise is highly criminal.—*North State.*

The Stamp Law.

We learn that the Internal Revenue officials have received instructions from the Department, to examine the papers and receipts of all persons doing business, to see that the law respecting stamps has been properly and in all cases complied with. Under these instructions the revenue officers can require any person to produce his files of receipts, and exhibit them to inspection, to show that they all have been stamped, and the stamps cancelled as the law directs. We urge our friends, therefore, to be very careful that they are not involved by any negligence on their part, in the rigid penalties imposed for any refraction of the revenue regulations. We publish below the penalties prescribed for such infraction, as laid down in the "Laws and Regulations Concerning the Purchase and use of the Internal Revenue Stamps," issued by the Department on the 1st of May, 1869.

A penalty of $50 is imposed upon every person who makes, signs, or issues, or who causes to be made, signed or issued, any paper of any kind or discription whatever, or who accepts, negotiates, or pays, or causes to be accepted, or paid any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargable thereon, canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of the revenue act. [Sec. 158.]

A penalty of $200 is imposed upon every person who pays, negotiates, or offers in payment, or receives or takes in payment, any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn or puporting to be drawn in a foreign country, but payable in the United States, until the proper stamp has been affixed thereunto. [Sec. 159.]

A penalty of $50 is imposed upon every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote the duty required by the Revenue act, without effectually cancelling and obliterating the same in the manner required by law. [Sec. 156.]

Registration of Deeds in North Carolina.

For some weeks past a paragraph has been going the rounds of the North Carolina press, calling upon persons holding deeds of bargain and sale for lands in North Carolina to have them registered before the 1st of October, in default where of they will lose all title to their lands. How or when this statement had its origin, we are unable to say. For the information of our readers, however, and in order to prevent unnecessary trouble on the part of those holding deeds of conveyance for lands in North Carolina, we publish below an act of the last Legislature in relation to the registration of peeds:

An act to extend the time for registering certain deeds.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all grants of lands in this State, all deeds of mesne conveyances, deeds of roll, deeds of gift, power of attorney, and other conveyances which are allowed or required by law to be proved and registered, shall, within two years after the passage of this act, be admitted to proof and registration under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions as heretofore, or hereafter may be provided by law; and when so proved and registered within the time heretofore allowed; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to mortgages and conveyances in trust or to marriage settlements.

Ratified the 12th of April A. D. 1869.

JOS. W HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

An act similar in its provisions to the above is passed at every regular session of the Legislature.—*Evening Herald.*

Senator WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine, is dead.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTICE.

At a late meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Union, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. A. VOGLER, President.
Rev. W. W. ALBEA, Vice President.
J. T. LINEBACK, Secretary & Treasurer.

MANAGERS:

Rev. C. L. Rights,	Rev. S. G. Heitman,
Rev. Samuel Doub,	Rev. J. C. Patterson,
Rev. A. W. Craft,	Thomas L. Spaugh,
Rev. R. P. Lineback,	C. L. Hege.

As the wish was general, that every branch of the Christian Church should be represented in this Union, a resolution was adopted, that as soon as we had members from the other denominations, not now represented in our Union, we would select a manager from each, until the next annual election, when the Board of Managers should again consist of 7, as originally contemplated.

A further resolution was adopted, to have a General Sunday School Celebration in the Public Square, in Salem, on the last day of September, being

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

to which all the Sunday School children of the county, their parents, and all friends of Sunday Schools, are cordially invited.

It was also determined upon, that if the necessary funds to defray the expense can be raised, to provide a Love-feast of cake and coffee, for all the children, on that day. To do this, we invite all friends of the cause to contribute;—*all who love to make children happy!—all who love to do good!*—and to send in to either one of the Officers, such contributions as they feel in their heart willing to make, either in money, flour, sugar, coffee, lard, or anything of the kind.

We want a free-will offering! The Lord loveth the cheerful giver!

We would ask the President or the Superintendent of every Sunday School that intends being present, to notify the President or Vice President of our Union, on or before Saturday, the 25th inst., of their coming, and what number of children they expect to bring. This is necessary in order that the proper arrangements may be made.

On the Saturday preceding the General Celebration, being the 25th inst., there will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union, in the forenoon, and a general meeting of the Union in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

Salem, N. C., September 13th, 1869. 2t.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., September 17, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents.
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee. 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 25 wholesale, 0 00 retail.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 11 to 13 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 20 cents.
Apples, 4 to 8 cents
Peaches, unpeeled, 8 to 10.
" peeled, 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33⅓ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 1 00 cents per 56 lbs
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 1 25 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $2 00 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 1 25
Iron. Bar, 6¼, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 60 a 65 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 to 25c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1870,

NOW READY!

Price Reduced.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

New Books! New Books!
FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1869.

THE COMET; or the Earth in its varied phases, past, present, and future,

A Supply of School Books,

including McGuffey's Sixth Reader, Quackenbos' Grammar, Davie's Geometry, Draper's Natural Philosophy, Fulton and Eastman's Book Keeping, and other books in use in this section of country.

GOOD NOVELS:

Diamond Pickwick, Little Dorrit, Bleak House, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Mutual Friend, Moonstone, No Name, Queen of Hearts, Crossed Path, Armadale, Woman in White, Woman in Red, Dead Secret, Prairie Bird, No Man's Friend, Fair Play, How he won Her, Changed Bride, Hard Cash, Love me Little, &c., White Lies, Never too late to Mend, Foul Play, Lost Manuscript, Chaplet of Pearls, &c.

COLORED DRAWING PAPER,
PERFORATED BOARD, &c.

Call at Blum's
for Books and Paper.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.
1869.

RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

—OF—

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 & 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS,
ILLUSIONS, BLONDS, LACES, RUCHES, NETTS and CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS, Trimmed and untrimmed SILK, VELVET and FELT BONNETS and HATS, SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG-WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success,—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N. Y. City.*

PRICES.---A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STOCK
AT THE
SALEM GROCERY!
MAIN STREET.

—:o:—

IF YOU DOUBT IT

Come and see that cheap bargains can be had at the Salem Grocery, where everything is kept usually found in a first class establishment.

Call and Ask for what you Want.

We solicit your patronage and will strive to please.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44-3m.

TOBACCO!

We can furnish Tobacco of all grades, both Smoking and Chewing, manufactured by R. A. Jenkins, Sen.

Call at the Salem Grocery.

WANTED---AGENTS to sell a new book of great value to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen of all trades and occupations.—13th edition now ready. The

FARMERS' and MECHANICS' MANUAL.

Edited by GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Author of "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and for Health," and formerly Agricultural Engineer of Central Park, New York.

500 Octavo Pages and over 200 Illustrations.

The *New Orleans Times* says: "It is a book which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Mechanic."

The *New Orleans Picayune* says: "So valuable a book should be found in the house of every Farmer and Mechanic; its elegant illustrations will make it welcome everywhere.

Active men and women can make more money and give better satisfaction in selling this book than any work in the field.

Send for 16-page circular, telling all about it.

E. B. TREAT & CO., *Publishers,*
No. 654 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FRESH ARRIVAL
AT
CROSLAND'S!

Linseed Oil,—best Tanner's Oil,—Spirits of Turpentine, A, B, Ex C and E refined SUGARS; —more superior 25 cent COFFEE.

TO ARRIVE,

Mackeral,—Mullets,—Cheese,—White Lead, —Varnishes of all kinds,—a full assortment of Paints, in oil and dry;—Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

250 SACKS OF SALT,

on hand, for sale, either here or at High Point.

Large lot of
BACON,
LARD,
MOLASSES.

Produce bought for cash.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44—1m.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it. ASK for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., } Agents for Salem N. C.
E. A. Vogler, }

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.
August 13, 1869—43-1y.

Photograph Albums.

Photograph Albums in great variety, embracing NEW STYLES at reasonable prices.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A new and elegant lot of Autograph Albums.

India Rubber solid Balls,
Indelible Pencils,
Pomade, Black and Brown,
At the BOOKSTORE.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION.
for sale at BLUM'S

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, **$85** to **$100.**

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President,

SOLOMON POOL.
Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.
July 9—5w.

NORTH AND SOUTH
LAND AGENCY.
BRANCH OFFICE SALEM, N. C.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR Lands, will do well to place them in the hands of this Agency for sale.

Farms, Mill Properties, Iron Works, Water Powers, and valuable property of all kinds, extensively advertised throughout the Northern and Eastern States.

HEGE BROTHERS, Agent.
Salem, July 30, 1869. 41-tf

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

For sale at BLUM'S

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Persons wishing improved and imported stock of all kinds from the Stock Farm of Jenkins, Skiles & Co, can get all necessary information by calling on

R. A. JENKINS.
at the Salem Grocery,
Aug. 20, 1869. 24-3m.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA
STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM
NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,..... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.-tf.

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette,
At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest,)

At BLUM'S:

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

DIME AND HALF-DIME MUSIC,

comprising the most popular songs and instrumental pieces of the day.

The following list embraces some of the most popular pieces:

HALF-DIME SERIES:

Captain Jenks,	Flying Trapeze,
Blue Eyes,	Arm in Arm,
Beautiful Bells,	Up in a Balloon.

DIME SERIES:

My Soul to God my	Heart to Thee,	
Anvil Chorus,	Sleep Well, Sweet Angel,	
Wedding March,	Grand Duchess Waltz,	
The Nun's Prayer,	Carnival of Venice,	
Indian March,	Orphu Aux Enfrers	Galop
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

For Sale at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS.

Family Bibles,
Bible Dictionaries,
Life Scenes from the Four Gospels.

Moravian Hymns,
Methodist Hymns,
Baptist Hymns,
Christian Harmony,
Presbyterian Psalmodist,
At the BOOKSTORE.

NOVELS.

THE DESERTED WIFE, and a choice selection of New Novels, just received at the BOOKSTORE.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

July 30th, 1869. 1 m

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT BLUMS.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found

GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo,	Spices
Madder,	Dye-Stuffs,
Soda,	Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,
One door North of the National Bank.

PATTERSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED
AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20,000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY. I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates,

JOHN A VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., July 30, 1869. 41-tf

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at

BOOKS BY MAIL.

We will send the following valuable and highly Interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS,
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert th "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. P. LORILLARD, New York.
March 19 22–m.

AT BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N. C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

A. T. ZEVELY,
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

DAMAR VARNISH
At ZEVELY SDRUG STOE
PAPER WINDOW SHADES
AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
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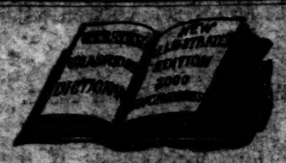

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